The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,604.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 24. 1789.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THAT the LIGHT-HOUSE at Port-Patrick, which was accidentally burnt down last January, will be ready and lighted by the 20th of next September.

EDIN. 24th Aug. 1789.

A HORSE FOR SALE.

A Capital Bay Crop'd GELDING, rising seven years old, 15½ hands high, able to carry 14 stone up with any hounds, being a capital trotter, galloper, and leaper——warranted sound.

The horse will be shown on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, at Mr Heron's British Inn, Cowgate.——If not sold in that time, the horse will be immediately after carried to the country.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, Anno 1789.

Begins drawing the 12th *of November,*

THE TICKETS & SHARES,

In Halves, Quarters, Eights, and Sixteenths,

In variety of Numbers,

ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY

LESLIE AND SCOTT,

Insurance Brokers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

(LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT)

Where all business relating to the Lottery is transacted.

SCHEME.

Prizes.	*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*
2 of	L. 20,000	is L.	40,000
2 —	10,000	—	20,000
2 —	5,000	—	10,000
3 —	2,000	—	6,000
5 —	1,000	—	5,000
10 —	500	—	5,000
30 —	100	—	3,000
100 —	20	—	2,000
20,600 —	10	—	106,000
20,754 Prizes.		L.	197,000
First drawn			500
Do. the 4th day,			500
Do. the 10th day,			500
Do. the 16th day,			500
Do. the 22d day,			500
Last drawn,			500
29,246 Blanks.			
40,000 Tickets.		L.	200,000

Correct Numerical & Register Books are kept, and the earliest Intelligence sent to adventurers of their success.

Registering 6d. each Number.

The prizes are payable (Irish currency) in June 1790, without deduction; and the current value will be advanced at this office as soon as drawn.

Agreeable to act of Parliament, the shares are stamped, and the original tickets (which are lodged in the Stamp-Office) cannot be taken out till three days after the drawing of the Lottery is completed; but as the payment of prizes is frequently not called for till a considerable time after the drawing is over, and that the public may have absolute security for the shares issued by LESLIE and SCOTT, they have deposited with *The Royal Bank of Scotland* the Government receipts for the original tickets, and the Royal Bank, by its receipt to them, which any person may see, is to retain the value of the prizes sold in shares for one month after they are payable; during which period the adventurers will please call or payment.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to——Letters (post paid) duly answered——Schemes *gratis.*

☞ *Insurances on Shipping, Merchandize, and Lives, done at this Office, as usual.*

GAME, &c.

COUNTY OF EAST-LOTHIAN.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen of the General Association for preservation of the GAME, in this county and Lammermuir, viz.

His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh,
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss,
The Earl of Marchmont,
The Earl of Hadinton,
Lord Blantyre,
Lord Elibank,
Lord Elcho,
The Hon. George Baillie of Jarviswood,
Col. Hamilton at Tyninghame,
Sir David Kinloch of Gilmerton,
Sir Peter Warrender of Lochend,
Sir James Hall of Dunglass,
Sir James Suttie of Balgone, Barts.
Charles Brown of Coalston,
George Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton,
Robert Baird of Newbyth,
William Nisbet of Dirleton,
Robert Hay of Drummelzier,
James Hay of Nunraw,
John Hepburn Belsches of Blackcastle,
Robert Hay of Lawfield,
John Hamilton of Pencaitland,
General Fletcher of Salton,
Capt. Tod of Alderstone,
Robert Colt of Auldhame,
John Anderson of Winterfield,
Edward Hay of Newhall;
James Hamilton of Bangour,
Alexander Mackenzie of Seton,
John Caddel of Cockenzie, Esqrs.

Having considered that several unqualified persons, by taking out stamped certificates to kill game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds, without the permission of the proprietors; the Association, therefore, have empowered Hay Donaldson, their clerk, who is also procurator-fiscal of the county, to prosecute all such persons as have so trespassed in time past, or may do so in time coming.

And whereas, an improper use has been made of indulgences granted by the members of this Association, to unqualified persons and others, to hunt on their grounds, these are therefore intimating, that all indulgences, whether verbal or written, formerly granted, are now recalled; and that if any person whatever shall henceforth presume to hunt on their grounds, without first applying for and obtaining an order in writing from the proprietor, every person so transgressing will be prosecuted according to law; and it is to be particularly noticed, that, as the members of this Association did originally resolve and bind themselves not to grant liberty of hunting to any person who will not contribute one guinea yearly for the preservation and increase of the game, destruction of vermin, and prosecution of poachers, and that they have determined not to use double-barrel'd guns themselves, so all those who apply for licenses must lay their account to contribute to the funds, and be restricted accordingly.

As also, the Association considering, that the stealing of dogs of sport has been very frequent of late, and that sundry persons are in the practice of shooting or otherways destroying pigeons, it is therefore resolved, that all transgressors in either of these particulars, shall likewise be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law, at the expence of the Association.

Whoever will give such information as shall lead to a discovery of offenders in the premisses, will have his name concealed, if required, and be paid a suitable reward by the said Hay Donaldson, who continues to receive subscriptions from members of the Association, and such others as may be licenced by them.

DUTCH GIN AND CONIAC BRANDY,

Of genuine quality, and import strength.

A FRESH Supply just arrived, to be Sold on reasonable terms, by Anderson and Cundell merchants, Leith.

WANTED TO BORROW,

TEN Thousand Pounds, upon Heritable Security.

Apply to Henry Johnston Wylie, writer, George Street, Edinburgh.

ROBERT RIDDEL,

Smith and Farrier, Paul's Work, foot of Leith Wynd,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, who have honoured him with their favours, and respectfully informs them, That he continues to carry on the Smith and Farrier Business there, in all its branches, as formerly; and also, in that well-frequented shop in New Street, formerly possessed by James Riddle Smith & farrier, his father-in-law, deceased, to which he is now entered. He intreats the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others employed his father-in-law, to honour him with their favours; and nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit their approbation.

BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

On Saturday the 1st of August was published, ornamented with a fine Portrait of EDWARD ALLEYN, Esq. Founder of Dulwich College, and a beautiful and picturesque View of the BORGHETTO, in Italy,

No. VII. OF THE

BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

IMPERIAL MAGAZINE.

This Number, amongst a variety of other articles, contains—the Lives of Saint Aldhelm, Aldred, Dr Aldrich, Mont. d'Alembert, and Alexander the Great:—Experiments on the Damps in Coal-pits; Account of a Bituminous Lake in Trinidad; Account of the Albinos; On the Disorders of the Heart; Antiquities; Survey of Devonshire; Description of the Laplanders, of the Roman Ladies, Character and Anecdotes of Frederick I. and Frederick William, Kings of Prussia; Account of a Criminal Process in France; Sketch of a History of the Samaritans; Capture of Colonel Baillie's Detachment in India; Review of New Publications; Arno's Vale, a Poem; Parliamentary and other Occurrences; List of Births, Deaths, &c.

Printed by T. Rickaby; and published on the first of every Month, by C. Stalker, Stationers-Court; E. and T. Williams, Strand; and C. Forster, Poultry, London:—By J. Penny, Exeter; and J. Hunter, Ossian's Head, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

N. B. At the Shop of J. Hunter are to be sold, Books and Stationary of all kinds, and ready money given for libraries or parcels of Books.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Ware-house of William Sibbald and Company, merchants in Leith, on Tuesday the 1st September, at twelve o'clock noon,

22 Hhds Scale Sugar,	5 Bales Cotton,
100 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,	2 Casks Indigo,
100 Hhds Old Ditto,	17 Kegs Gum Guacum,
19 Barrels Coffee,	14 Tons Logwood.

Imported in the Polly, Andrew Mason master, from Kingston, Jamaica, and now discharging at the Shore of Leith.

WILLIAM SIBBALD and Co. have for sale, a parcel of Mahogany, also a quantity of Cocoa Wood for Turners

LANDS in the neighbourhood of GLASGOW.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Tontine Coffeehouse in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 30th day of September next, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon, in one or more lots,

The LANDS of KENMURE, lying in the Barony parish of Glasgow, having the Great Canal on the north, and the post-road from Edinburgh to Glasgow on the south. They are all inclosed and subdivided, and on them is a mansion-house and offices, with a considerable extent of thriving plantations.

If sold separately, the lands will be exposed in the following lots, viz.

I. The FARM of BRAKENBRAE, as possessed by William Macfarlane and John Mochrie, consisting of about 85 acres.

II. The FARM of LAIGH KENMURE, out of lease, consisting of about 92 acres.

III. The LANDS of HIGH KENMURE, mostly under lease to Thomas Reid, consisting of about 124 acres. On this lot the mansion-house and offices stand, and the Great Canal runs through part of it.

The title-deeds, with a copy of the rental, and plans of the different lots, are lodged in the hands of John Lang writer in Glasgow, to whom, or to the proprietor at Kenmure, or to Charles Stewart writer to the signet in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars, and either of whom will also treat for a private sale, if required.

PRINCE OF WALES.

The marine excursion at Brighton place on Friday last, was one of the most pleasant amusements of the season. The Dieppe Packet was prepared for the purpose, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Clarence, and some select friends, went on board at one o'clock, remaining there till eight in the evening, during which time the utmost festivity and good humour prevailed.

The Prince of Wales, who is all amiable, spirit, and affability, eminently contributed to the pleasure of the day. He sung an air or two with great taste and feeling, and joined with Shield, and other musical gentlemen in some glees.

Mr Wigstead, who had the honour of partaking this joyous amusement, sung the following song, which was written for the birth-day of his Royal Highness, and set by the excellent Shield.

The Chorus was echoed by the company with the most heart-felt pleasure; and though conviviality triumphed through the day, a refined gaiety predominated during the whole entertainment.

S O N G.

Ye good fellows all, Care's an arrant old ass,
Avaunt his dull methodist face;
Let us drown him as fast as we can in the glass,
And let mirth take the Puritan's place:
Yes, COMUS, with pleasure thy phiz we admit,
Whose motto is friendship and fun:
Now let those who can't blaze like a beacon with wit,
Raise the laugh with a joke or a pun.

CHORUS.

Then push round the bottle, he's wise who enjoys,
To be sad is the blockhead's endeavour;
And now for a toast to delight ye, my boys,
Here's the Prince and Old England for ever

Let Envy's dark demon unceasingly toil,
Let he arrow of Calumny fly;
The youth on this mischief looks down with a smile,
His virtues their venom defy—
Like ANACREON of old, we the myrtle's soft power,
With the vine's purple clusters shall blend;
No dull stupid recluse that bosom shall sour,
Which delights in its country and friends.
Chus. Then push, &c.

Let Britain rejoice in the fortunate hour,
Which gave birth to her favourite child,
At which Envy and Tyranny only could lower,
While Concord and Liberty smil'd.
Let each British bosom, with rapturous glow,
And effusions of joy rend the skies;
For Fate has ordained him to heal all our woe,
And the arts of our foes to despise.
Chorus. Then push, &c.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

No single action in the life of George III. has done more honour to his reign, than devoting his son to the service of the British Navy; nor can any thing be conceived more honourable to an individual, than that son's spirited acceptance of the professional life proposed to him by his royal parent. An army and navy of England, led by British princes, in support of British rights, must prove invincible. The naval character is the dearest to the interest of Britain. Every rank of life alike looks up to him for protection and security; and the degree of public gratitude is proportionate to its estimation. Naval fame is indeed dearly earned, for the sailor's warfare is in the farthest extreme of sufferance and danger. It has been so feelingly pourtrayed by an elegant writer, that we shall certainly need no apology for a transcript at once so applicable and beautiful—"The very elements are his foes, and he often receives more injury from them than from those of his country. He has to contend not only with a faithless ocean, replete with danger, but with the change of climate, with the trying succession of burning suns and freezing skies. He is borne away from his friends and native land; confined to the ship in which he sails; and deprived of every communication that may cheer his heart in the moment of distress, and at the extremities of the globe.——The hour of combat approaches him with redoubled danger; and it not unfrequently proves his lamentable fate, to fly from the quick approach of consuming fire, and find a tomb in the devouring wave.—The first years of the infant seaman's life, are fatigue and hardship. Removed from a Parent's tender care, and all the comforts of a protecting home, it is his lot to enter upon a scene, where the severe discipline of rigorous instruction prepares him to bear, with resolution, the future toils of his profession."

This is the picture of the sailor's progress to reputation and power: and the great subject of this very imperfect sketch, nobly disdaining the advantages of birth, title, interest, and power, has ascended the height of his profession by a painful gradation through every stage of toil and duty. His Royal Highness served his full time as a Midshipman and Lieutenant, without the smallest omission of its accustomed servitude. He is justly regarded as the Pillar of the Navy, the great support of the Wooden Walls of Britain.—Being himself always an example of subordination, he is very properly a scrupulous observer of the etiquette of service in others.

The first actual service in which this great Prince engaged, was when Lord Rodney captured the Spanish fleet commanded by Langara. He was also present at the capture of the Caracoa fleet, the convoy to which (a Spanish ship of the line, called *El Guipscoana*) was named the Prince William, in compliment to Prince William of Britain.

Upon the former occasion, when the English admiral's boat was manned to bring Langara on board, his Royal Highness was the first stripped to the shirt, and at the oar; a circumstance which, being pointed out to the Spanish admiral, is said to have struck him most forcibly, and produced this involuntary exclamation—"That nation must be invincible, where king's sons condescended to perform the office of sailors."

His Royal Highness's career of duty has been incessant; his flag has never ceased to wave in almost every part of the British seas where there was British property to protect.—All the West India islands, and even the dreary inhospitable regions of Nova Scotia and Canada, have witnessed his professional ardour. The enthusiastic warmth with which the patriotic Prince is every where received, may be better conceived than described: the language of the heart overflows in their numerous addresses; to which it has been very justly observed, his Royal Highness's answers are peculiarly apt and spontaneous, and equally distinguished for their promptitude and propriety, their elegance and point.

His Royal Highness, though a rigid disciplinarian, is a perfect idol of adoration among sailors; though strict and severe, he has the openness and generosity peculiar to his profession. His manners may perhaps be said in some respects to resemble the element on which he lives—alternately tempestuous and calm; but numerous virtues compensate for occasional sallies of temper that are perhaps inseparable from the fatigues and vexations of his profession.

His Royal Highness is well informed, fond of reading, and a good classical scholar.

In the latter end of the year 1787, on his return to Europe, he put into the Cove of Corke, where the truly hospitable Hibernians gave him a true Hibernian reception *. To what cause it is imputable, is not known; but the Prince was not permitted to visit Dublin, which was much the object of his wishes.—His ship was ordered to Plymouth, where their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York immediately repaired to greet his arrival, and (as was expected) to welcome him to St James's; but orders were sent for an immediate return to his station at Nova Scotia, to the great mortification of the Royal Brothers.

The spirit of the Royal Tar was, however, too great to acknowledge even one reluctant wish for home, when an apparent injunction of duty called him abroad. He gallantly invited his associates to share the parting bottle, and, exclaiming in the language of Horace,

Vino pellite curas,
Cras ingens, iterabimus æquor——

again put out to sea.

His private virtues are many, and becoming his age and station. Numerous instances of his princely generosity are upon record; and such is his patriotism, and such his filial virtues, that they are deservedly considered as the brightest gem of the British diadem.

His Royal Highness's Household is not yet established; but as it is in contemplation, a choice, it is said, has been made principally of naval characters; and that the selection does equal honour to his head and heart. This circumstance evinces, that though he has thrown aside the uniform, he has not divested himself of [illegible]

The Andromeda has been lately paid off, when an elegant entertainment was given to the officers, and a princely present to the men.

His Royal Highness has now taken his seat in the House of Lords, as Duke of Clarence, where his character will undoubtedly be a conspicuous one; and in naval affairs particularly, his opinion must ever carry great authority and weight. He will probably not go again to sea till called by some great and important occasion, which, whenever it offers, will exhibit a spectacle fit for the sight of the God—The Son of a British monarch commanding a navy amidst the thunders of a fleet that awe the world!

ROYAL LIBERALITY.

When the Duke of Clarence visited Greenwich Hospital, his Royal Highness finding that the daily allowance to each superannuated seaman in it, was a pound of boiled beef (two banjan days in the week excepted) and two quarts of small beer, the Honest Tar gave orders, that his brother seamen should have, at his expence, the next day, two pots of porter, and a pound of roast mutton each man.

This he desired might not be given to them in *lieu* of the House-allowance, but in *addition* to it.

This bounty of his Royal Highness will appear the greater and more generous, when it is considered, that there were 2700 men to partake of it; and that this Prince has but 12,000 l. a-year to support the rank of a King's Son.

GRATITUDE!

FRENCH NOBLESSE.

These distinguished Personages feel their obligation to the country which has afforded them an asylum!

Like sea-tossed mariners, who reach a sheltering haven, they kiss the land in adoration! A public avowal will be made of their gratitude to England, by a superb Banquet and Ball to be given at the Pantheon.

The illustrious Heir Apparent, and his Royal Brothers, with all our leading persons of fashion will be invited to partake of the costly entertainment!

PARISIAN MODES.

LADIES FIRST HALF MOURNING DRESS.

The half-mourning of females once consisted entirely of black—white and colours are now substituted.

The robe and petticoat are of white linen, and both ornamented with a rich black lace. Round the waist is a very broad sash of black taffety, with very long scolloped ends.

The neck-kerchief, which is very full, is of white gauze, embroidered with black silk; the ends of this neck-kerchief are tied behind.

The hair before is in small detached curls; behind it is dressed in five or six plaits.

The bonnet is round, and of [illegible] The papillions, which are long and narrow, are in very small plaits. The crown is in large plaits, and ornamented with a flip of black crape which flows behind in a long veil.

The shoes are of black taffety, with black ribbons and resettes. The gloves are of white silk.

LADIES SECOND HALF MOURNING DRESS.

Is very much like the first, except that, instead of a robe, a *pierrot* is worn with a very long petticoat, both trimmed in the same way as in the former dress, with rich black lace.

The *bonnet a soufflet* is ornamented with black crape, and an *aigrette d'esprit* of black feathers.

Many nations contend with Columbus the honour of having first discovered America. Amongst these, the Welch seem to have the best pretensions.

Madoc ap Owain Gwynedd, a Prince of North Wales, is said to have landed, with a number of his countrymen, upon that continent, long before it was discovered by Columbus.

Such authentic intelligence has of late been received of the descendants of the emigrators, who are reported to inhabit the banks of the Mississippi, that a Welch Gentleman, now in London, is actually engaged in an expedition to the New World, in order fully to ascertain the truth of this ancient tradition.

This undertaking, if prosecuted, will be much to the benefit of science, and the gratification of antiquarian curiosity.

TREFOIL.

In Germany an excellent and cheap die has been invented by Mr Wogler, adapted to woollen and cotton-manufactures.

It consists simply of the seeds of the red trefoil, a plant very common in this country, and employed to feed horses and cattle.

A decoction of those seeds is mixed with different mineral substances, and the dies produced are very beautiful, and of a great variety.

Amongst these are yellows and greens of different shades, as also citron and orange colours.

These dies resist the action of the substances with which trials are usually made much better than the common dies, and promise many advantages, if adopted, to the manufactures of this country.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

	MOON'S AGE.	MORNING. H. M.	EVENING. H. M.
Monday, —— 24.	4	4 57	5 24
Tuesday, —— 25.	5	5 51	6 18
Wednesday, —— 26.	6	6 46	7 14
Thursday, —— 27.	7	7 42	8 [illegible]

* The Wits said, when he landed, they had only given him the *Cork* (but had he gone to Dublin, they would have given him the *Boyle*.

LLOYD's LIST,—AUG. 21.

ELSINORE 11th August. The following are the vessels drove ashore on the Swedish Coast: The Johannes, Agenson, of Frederickshall, for Alberg, ashore near Tiswelde. Captain Kruse of Stettin, from Konningsburg for Amsterdam, ashore near Forekow. Captain Barminster of Dantzick, from Narva to Middleburg, ashore near Forekow, and the St Blas of Barcelona, Captain Castella, from Malaga to Peterfburgh, ashore near Helsingburg; the St Blas was got off by the diving company.

The Mercury Packet, Gillespie, from N. Providence, on the 21st ult. lat. 40. 30. lon. 20. spoke the industrious Boy, Kelly, from Bilboa to Newfoundland, all well; and the 4th inst. in lat. 49. 49. lon. 12. 30. spoke the Amelia, Caldclew, from London to Charleston, all well.

The Alexander, —— left the Isles of France the 14th December 1788, met with a hurricane the 24th ditto, which carried away all her masts, and occasioned a leak, was forced to put into Cayenne after having been 124 days at sea, by which she lost 218 slaves out of 260; the vessel has been condemned at Cayenne, where a ship has been freighted to carry 42 slaves to St Domingo.

Captain Vernon of the Edward, arrived at Briftol from Nevis, the 29th of June, lat. 30. 13. N. lon. 76. W. spoke the Ambuscade, Fraser, from New-York to Hull, out three weeks. Also spoke the Iris, —— from Jamaica to London, out 28 days, in lat. 40. lon. 58.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 3.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

August 7.

On Thursday the Assembly went to the Palace in a body with their Address, in great form; and the President, conducted by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, had immediate audience of the King, who, coming into the gallery of Versailles, made the following answer:

"I accept with gratitude the title you decree me; it corresponds with the motives which guided me when I assembled around me the representatives of my nation. My present wish is to secure, in concert with you, Public Liberty, by the necessary return of order and tranquillity. Your enlightened knowledge, and your intentions, inspire me with the greatest confidence in the result of your deliberations. Let us proceed to pray Heaven to grant us its assistance, and let us return thanks to God for the generous sentiments which reign in your Assembly."

The King then repaired first to the Chapel: the President went next, followed by Monsieur and the Ministers.

At Chapel, the King was not in his enthroned seat, as usual, but took his station in the body of the Chapel amidst the Deputies; the President being on his right hand, and Monsieur behind him.

What a noble triumph this for the so lately despised Commons, of which number is M. Chapelier, the President! It was remarked, however, that the *Te Deum* was not very gay for certain male and female spectators.

In speaking of the form of the new oath to be taken by the military last week, M. Pison du Galand insisted on the words, the Nation and the Law, standing before the King. "The King should be after the Nation," said he, "because he is nothing without the Nation, and the Nation may be every thing without him. The King should be after the Law, because he reigns only by the laws, and reigns only for them: abrogate the laws, and he is no longer a King. What remains then but a despot, and this despot takes precedency of all law!"

The Marquis de Grimaldi, a relation of his Holiness the Pope, passing through the *Palais Royale* on on Thursday, and observing the new uniform coats of the citizens exposed to sale, sneeringly inquired for what corps those dresses were intended? On being answered, "For the City Militia;"—"for a set of *Jean Foutres*, (said he) who deserve hanging."

Fortunately for him, there were but few persons present; otherwise he would, in all probability, have visited the fatal lamp-post; but he was instantly apprehended, and sent under a strong guard to the Traitors Prison, at the *Abbaye St Germain*, where he will probably pass his autumn.

The destruction of the Bastile goes on merrily; and the only difficulty is to repress the zeal of the Citizens, who flock thither to aid in its demolition.

Two barges, laden with bales of clothing for the purposes of the cabal, in their late projects, have been stopped on the Seine, and conducted to the Port Royal, where they are unloading, their contents being destined to more useful objects.

For these three days past, the streets have rung with cries of the arrival of the refugee Calonne at Boulogne, who was said to have been delivered up by the generous English.

The people, on their part, had prepared the fatal lamp-post, new-greased the pullies, and got a strong cord than that which broke twice with Foulon. Every avenue was watched, in order to prevent his being smuggled in, and the whole city was in fermentation; but judge of their disappointment, when the whole story appeared to have originated in a most impudent letter from this man, addressed to the National Assembly, full of the most unqualified abuse of M. Necker. The following passages will justify the epithet bestowed on this production.

After attributing the present dearth in France to the wretched operations and *wicked intentions* of M. Necker, he adds—"And it is not without some sort of reason that M. Necker is painted, as attended by the spectre of Famine as a Satellite, and leaning on the torch of discord?"—He then says, that M. Necker *was denounced as a criminal to the Committee for provisions of the* National Assembly, and this in the face of Europe, who know how very differently he has been received by all the representatives of the French, as the Saviour of the Nation.

The brave French grenadier, who first mounted at the Bastile, and is worth a thousand Calonnes, is appointed a Captain in the Paris Militia.

The Parliaments, already destined to destruction by the general voice, seem to be striving to accelerate the wished-for moment, by the most desperate acts of rage and folly. The King's Attorney at Falaise, in Normandy, having, at a meeting of the Bailiwick, broached some of the doctrines of the National Assembly, not very favourable to these imperious petty tyrants, the Parliament of Rouen have thought proper to order him to be seized and prosecuted. The Attorney threw himself on the protection of the Assembly; who, after giving these gentlemen a severe drubbing, have ordered the proceedings to be laid before them by the Keeper of the Seals; and Monsieur le President, with his detested brethren, will probably be brought, in a few days, to ask pardon, at least, at the bar of the Nation.

A motion was made on Friday by the Vicomte de Noailles, to take some measures to prevent the army from totally disbanding, the time of their annual furloughs being at hand; to stipulate the number to be kept in pay, and what that pay shall be; and to regulate the steps to be taken relative to those who have left their regiments during the Revolution. It proposed a military Committee for the purpose but it was rejected, on the observation of the Duke d'Aiguillon and Mortemar, that this matter was connected with the constitution, and must be delayed till the Assembly have forwarded that work.

Notwithstanding the generous and voluntary Resolution of the Clergy the other day, to renounce tithes, after a most violent and tumultuous struggle of three days, they have had a fresh opportunity of exhibiting their priestly cunning in the wording of the resolution.

In speaking of the redemption of tithes, the word *remplacement* was made use of.

Now *remplacement* really signifies *full value*, or equivalent; whereas the intention of the Assembly evidently was, to make them a fair and reasonable allowance for subsistence; but the matter being observed by the Comte de Clermont Tonnere, although the resolutions are all printed and promulgated in the provinces, he proposed to explain the meaning of the Assembly.

The Clergy in general remained in state of silence on the occasion, till one of them, as circumspect than his brethren, rose up, and, throwing off the sheep's cloathing, begged the Assembly to have more respect to their own dignity, and the consistency of their resolutions, than to make the smallest alteration, which might affect their reputed wisdom with their constituents.

And here again the honest parish priests had a fresh opportunity of retrieving the honour of this insidious body, by rising and declaring, that their resolution could admit of no interpretation, but that of a total renunciation of their claims; throwing themselves, as they always meant to do, on the justice and generosity of the Nation; and here again they forced the old fox, the Archbishop of Paris, from his hole, and compelled him to get up, and make the same voluntary declaration.

Can any thing tend so forcibly to destroy all respect for religion and its teachers, as such pitiful quirks of priestcraft, and such striking examples of the most barefaced repaciousness!

The Assembly rectified their Resolution, and ordered it to be forwarded into the provinces.

The address to his Majesty, as originally drawn up by M. Target, produced several pointed observations and amendments. When the first paragraph was read, containing the expression of "the offering laid at the feet of your Majesty," there was a general cry of "Out with the feet!" which words were accordingly erased.

Another passage ran thus:

"The nation *(enivrée)* intoxicated with your glory;" but it was likewise effaced, on the observation of M. de Mirabeau—"That a Legislative body was never intoxicated, nor in a state of intoxication."

It was not the National assembly who interfered the other day to save the young man condemned to be broke on the wheel for murdering his father, as was at first generally, and not improbably, reported; but the journeymen locksmiths, his companions, who made use of this stratagem to save him, by propogating this belief among the croud.

Strangers are not prohibited from entering the Hall of the National Assembly, but only from admittion within the body of the House.

The house of the Lieutenant of the Police is ordered to be handsomely fitted up for M. Bailly, the Mayor, at the expence of the city of Paris.

This day (Monday) is to be the great day of debate on the subject of the Declaration of Rights.

A committee of five Members, Mr de Mounier, the Bishop of Langres, the Comte de Mirabeau, M. Redon, and M. Tronchet, have been these three days employed in comparing the different plans of the Abbe Syeyes, M. Mounier, and M. Tangent, in order to arrange one for the final adoption of the Assembly.

M. Camus is chosen keeper of the archives of the National Assembly, by a majority of 531 against 150.

This day, too, a very considerable report is to be brought up by the Committee of Constitution, containing many of the fundamental articles.

The following great questions have been likewise started by M. du Quesnoy, and will speedily be brought into discussion:

Shall the National Assembly be periodical or permanent?

What are the qualifications requisite for electors, and to be eligible in the National and Provincial Assemblies?

What influence shall the King have in matters of Legislation?

Shall he have a negative power?

Shall this power be limited or not*?

Shall the national Assemble be composed of one or two Chambers?

The National Assembly already talk of sitting the whole winter; and, in consequence, a motion has been made by the Duke de Liancourt, to fix a sum for the maintenance of the Deputies. His motion was made with great delicacy, and alluded to the number of parish Priests, who are unable to support so long an attendance, on their trifling incomes, in so expensive a place as Versailles. In losing them, the Assembly, he observed, would lose some of the best informed and most respectable honest citizens in the nation. The motion dropped on its being generally understood that the measure would be speedily carried into execution.

The celebrated M. Bergasse, the great opponent of Beaumarchais, in the affair of Kornman, has had the principal hand in drawing up the New Constitution in the Committee, which is spoken of as a master piece.

The General Assembly of the Commons of Paris have nominated, on the presentation of M. de la Fayette, M. Gouvion, Major General of the National Parisian Militia; M. de la Jarre, Aide-Major-General; Messr. d'Hermini and de la Colombe, Aides-Major; and M. Poirey, Commissary General.

All these gentlemen served in America, under General Washington.

Four Commissaries were named on Saturday, to examine two persons apprehended on strong suspicion, with many papers found concealed on them.

Two villains have been apprehended at Versailles by the militia, for murdering a woman who kept a wine shop, where they went to drink; the third made his escape.

Advices from the southern provinces to the National Assembly, give the pleasing assurance, that the generous resolutions of the 4th of this month, had produced the instant effect of restoring order and tranquillity.

Such noble sacrifices, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of those not in the secret, had thrown the people into a delirium of joy and transport.

M. Rebeil, Deputy from Alsace, read letters containing similar accounts. Add to this, that never was there so great a harvest in the memory of man, nor such glorious weather to get it in; every body from all parts of France agreeing, that without exaggerating, the wheat will produce nearly the double of an ordinary crop.

In Alsace, previous to this news, one of the regiments had hung up their Major.

The Comte de Clermont Tonnerre is chosen President of the National Assembly, the fifteen days precedency of Mr Chapelier being expired. It is the intention, at a future election, to bring forward a parish priest into this eminent station, in order to stamp the complete triumph of equality, by placing him over the proud heads of the church. This measure would have taken place on the present vacancy, but for the modesty of the intended candidate.

The determination of a great majority of the National Assembly is to have only one Chamber.

Among the memorable Resolutions of the 4th of August, is one which ordains, that "no profession whatever shall be deemed derogatory to any class of Society;" and that all punishments shall be equal. Officers of the Navy are likewise to be allowed to enter into the merchants service.

The total abolition of the Peerage of France, is a measure not yet brought before the National Assembly; but it is generally known. The Third Estate is determined to have no superior, but all distinctions to be on a level. It will be regularly proposed in the course of this week.

Among the multiplicity of patriotic sacrifices which are daily honouring the French nation, the following deserves particular attention:—M. Emmeri, one of the Secretaries of the National Assembly, read a letter from a nobleman, on Thursday, who resigned his pension into the hands of the nation, in these elegant terms:—"To merit my pension, (says he,) and to offer its extinction to my country, is a recompense far beyond my services."

Another gentleman made a present to the Nation of 24,000 livres, due to him in arrears on his pension from the Royal Treasury; but such examples are without number.

All nominations to vacancies in the church, the military, the navy, the magistracy, foreign embassies, and all employments, in short, in the gift of Government, are, in future to be bestowed only by the King in Council, as likewise all pensions, in order to prevent a partial and unequal distribution of offices and favour.

The plan for formation of the new Municipal Body of Paris, is now under consideration of the Districts. The following is the composition of the Council: There is to be a Mayor, Echevins, or Sheriffs, eight Deputies of the Mayor, an Attorney General of the Commune, a Recorder, and General Treasurer. All these officers to be elective, and to exercise their functions for two or four years; one half of them to be replaced every second year.

The Game will probably be nearly annihilated in France in a short time; for though, by the Resolutions of the Assembly, it is only made property, every body takes the liberty of shooting, and otherwise destroying them. There was a general slaughter yesterday (Sunday) in the neighbourhood of Paris.—The hares were killed by hundreds; and the partridges, being driven from place to place, and unable to find any rest, were easily knocked down with sticks, and picked up by the hand alive. Men, women, and children, returned laden with them into every part of the town yesterday evening.

Forty-two horses, part of the stud of the Comte d'Artois, were yesterday brought here.

Madame de Polignac has purchased a Castle near Berne.

Two more suspected persons were last week seized at Brest.

M. de Lally Tollendal proposes to deliver a funeral oration, in honour of the brave Compatriots, who fell in the assault of the Bastile.

Twenty-five Novices of St Genevive have quitted their order, and returned to their respective families.

A band of robbers have pillaged and burnt the Castle of the Comte de la Mothe, near Argenton. These ruffians were proceeding to burn the Comte, and all his father, for having interseded for the for. Happily their avarice superseded their barbarity, and the lives of both were spared, on making, in the presence of a Notary, the cession of a considerable sum of money, and other valuables.

Savarne has also been the theatre of devastation; there Cardinal de Rohan narrowly escaped falling a victim. This circumstance has delayed his arrival in the Nation Assembly.

It is said, that since the Revolution, which has given Liberty to this kingdom, all French Newspapers have been strictly prohibited in Spain.

Among the other reforms proposed in the National Assembly, it has been moved to have the right of seniority suppressed, viz. That all the children should have an equal division of the paternal estate; this motion has been referred to a private Committee.

The Bishop of Beauvais has very near fallen a sacrifice to the people, and diligent search was made after him.

One of his tenants in the country had very imprudently put a parcel of letters, addressed to him, in a cart of loaded hay, to avoid paying the postage; the cart was searched on entering Paris, and the letters found concealed in it; the militia had no doubt but these contained some conspiracy against the state, and it was not until the letters were laid before the National Assembly, that they could be persuaded to the contrary.

* This Question has a reference to the American Constitution, wherein a certain number of the Representative Body over-rule the negative.

LONDON——AUGUST 21.

ROYAL EXCURSION.

PLYMOUTH,—*Tuesday, August 18.*

Last night, a grand illumination took place throughout Plymouth, Plymouth-dock, and Stonehouse.

The transparencies were numerous and beautiful.

Mr Parley's triumphal arch was grand.

The Royal hospital, as well as the marine barracks, and the dock-yard gates, looked delightfully.

Several ships were lighted with lanthorns.

The stillness of the night—the noise of rockets, fireworks, and the distant huzzaing which died on the ear, had the most charming effect.

Messr. Haydens, Josephs, and Booths, tradesmen to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence were, as usual, fanciful and elegant in their transparencies.

Only one accident happened yesterday to damp the joy of the day—a sloop crowded with people to see their Majesties, overset, and four women and a child were drowned; the rest were providentially saved.

Yesterday, a barge, with eight women, and one to steer, preceded their Majesties, in their water excursion.

Their Majesties appeared highly delighted—and Lord Chatham, in the Admirality Barge, hailed this female crew, near Oniston, and asked them if the tide was high enough to carry their Majesties safe to Saltram?

The Aquatic Heroines answered, Yes; and immediately piloted the Royal Barge safe to the landing-place.

Their Majesties were much pleased, and returned them thanks for their care and attention.

The Ladies rowed remarkably well, and were dressed in white, trimmed with Royal Blue.

There were upwards of two hundred Barges and Boats, on this occasion, to attend their Majesties.

Their Majesties had a Levee at the Commissioner's, at which were presented all the Field-Officers of the Army, and Captains and Lieutenants of the Navy. They had the honour to kiss hands.

Their Majesties have this moment passed the Citadel.

PLYMOUTH,—*Wednesday, August 19.*

Yesterday at nine o'clock, their Majesties, the Princesses, and the Royal Family, attended by Admiral Bickerton, Captain Byard, the Earl of Chatham, Admiral Lord Hood, &c. &c. went on board the Southampton frigate in the Sound, in grand procession;—Captain Byard steering their Majesties.

The Southampton hoisted the Royal Standard at the mast-head; also the Navy and Admiralty Standards.

She then stood for Commodore Goodall's squadron, with the Magnificent and Lowestoffe men of war, attended by a fleet of all descriptions.

About a quarter before twelve, Commodore Goodall's squadron, of seven sail of the line and two frigates, saluted the Royal Standard.

The Southampton, with her illustrious visitors, stood to the windward, and lay to, with the Magnificent and Lowestoffe, and all the pleasure-yachts.

Commodore Goodall, and four sail of the line, ranged in a line of battle a-head, as the British squadron; and Captain Macbride, in the Cumberland, and three ships, ranged on the same tack, as the enemy's fleet.

When the two squadrons were within musquet shot, a sham engagement began, which lasted for half an hour, with great spirit on both sides; but the enemy's fire slackening, and their Commodore giving way, Commodore Goodall attempted to cut him off; which the enemy perceiving, prevented, by a timely retreat; when both fleets lay to to refit, with their main-topsails backed to the mast.

After an action on another tack, for about an hour, the firing ceased, when the whole fleet ranged under the Southampton's stern, let fly their top-sails, fired a royal salute, and stood in for the Sound.

When the Royal visitors were safe in their barges, the fleet fired a third Royal salute, and stood out to sea; this salute was answered by the Guardships, the Citadel, the Island, the batteries at Mount Batten, Devil's Point, Mount Edgecumbe, Staddon Point, and Caufand Heights.

Their Majesties, and the Princesses, arrived safe at Saltram at seven o'clock.

Admiral Bickerton, in his return, was cheered by all the line of boats through which he passed.

Their Majesties, this day, inspected the Dock-yard, and are just returned, with the usual salutes, to Saltram to dinner.

To-morrow, the Corporation go in their formalities to address their Majesties at the Citadel.

Arrived, with the loss of her main-top-gallant-mast, the Cumberland, Captain Macbride.

The Report, about which so much has been said in one of the morning papers, of a plot against the life of our beloved Sovereign, appears to have had no other foundation than some letters which were laid before Government a considerable time ago.

The letters had no signature, nor could the person who communicated them give any account by whom they were written.

On the most diligent enquiry which the nature of the case could admit, there has not appeared the smallest reason to believe, that the letters were written with any other design, than that of imposing on the person to whom they were addressed, or on those to whom they might be communicated.

The utmost pains have been taken to find out whether there were any circumstances which at all corresponded with the plot hinted at in these letters; and there has not appeared the smallest indication of its reality.

The following ACCOUNT *has been given of* THOMPSON, *the supposed Maniac, from whom all this confusion has arisen.*

He is about fifty-five years of age, came originally from Durham, and is descended of reputable parents. At the usual age he was put apprentice to a merchant of the city of London; at the expiration of which time he embarked in the Levant trade, and acted for some time as Cashier to the Levant Company at Constantinople. This was about the time of the capture of Minorca.

He is a perfect Robinson Crusoe in adventures; and has passed a life teeming with incidents, infinitely varied, and greatly chequered with vicissitudinous misfortunes.

This is the account Thompson gives of himself; and we have every reason to suppose is true. He is far from being a weak man in point of intellects; on the contrary, he possesses a considerable share of information, a good character, and is considered as a man of veracity.

After leaving Constantinople, he traded for himself, and went to Portugal, where, in the course of his trading voyages, he was captured by the Algerines. He knows all that country, and his adventures in it would make a volume. From thence he went all over America, North and South; all the West India islands: in short, it is difficult to say where he has not been.

He was, we believe, a sufferer by the last war in America. It is certain, however, that he was honoured with the King's conversation at Cheltenham; who, with feelings that do honour to the Monarch, and touched at his narrative of misfortunes, gave him ten guineas, and a letter of recommendation to Mr Pitt. It is certain also, that this letter produced Thompson several interviews with Mr Pitt; but we believe nothing was done for him.

Thompson is said to be well known to Sir John Dick, in Hollis-street.

Wednesday at noon, the Duke of Leeds came from his house in St James's Square to his office at Whitehall, where he was waited on by the Marquis de la Luzerne, the French Ambassador, Baron de Nolken, the Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and Chevalier d'Alvensleven, Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court from his Prussian Majesty, who had separate conferences with the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and at four o'clock his Grace the Duke of Leeds sent several letters to his Majesty, also letters to his Majesty's Ministers in the South and Northern Provinces.

Same evening his Excellency the French Ambassador gave a grand route at his house, in Portman Square, which was attended by a great number of foreign nobility, &c.

On Tuesday night the French Ambassador dispatched a messenger from his house in Portman Square, with dispatches to Dover, from thence to be forwarded to Paris.

Wednesday morning Mr Pitt arrived at his house in Downing-street, from his seat at Holwood-House, Kent, where he was waited on by the Duke of Dor-

, who dined in the evening with Mr Pitt at his at Holwood.

The Duke of Leeds and family are removed from heir houſe in Groſvenor Square, to the late Duke's ouſe in St James's Square, where they intend to re de till their houſe in Groſvenor Square is repaired.

Yeſterday the Duke of Queenſberry ſet off from is houſe in Piccadilly for York Races, from whence his Grace proceeds for his ſeat at Drumlanrig, Dumfriesſhire.

On Tueſday evening, the Ducheſs of Gordon, ave a very elegant ſupper, at her houſe in St James's Square, at which were preſent his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, M. de Calonne and his Lady, and a large party of foreign nobility.

Wedneſday was married, at St Peter's, Cornhill, Lord Maſſareene, to the Lady who accompanied him o England. His Lordſhip had been twice married o this Lady in France.

The ſtatue of the late Marquis of Rockingham, by Nollkens, is worthy of the amiable Nobleman whoſe form it ſo well repreſents, and of the ſculptor, whoſe powerful chiſſel has worked it. It is deſigned for the *Mauſoleum* at Wentworth Houſe, in Yorkſhire, and is to be ſurrounded with the buſtos of eight of his Lordſhips particular friends, viz.

Duke of Portland,	Sir George Saville,
Lord J. Cavendiſh,	Mr Frederic Montague,
Lord Keppel,	Mr John Lee,
Mr Charles Fox,	Mr Edmund Burke.

It was yeſterday obſerved, that myriads of ſmall flies, with ſilver wings (like flying ants), infeſted London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark. The atmoſphere was filled with them, and ſcarcely a female, who went out of doors, if it were merely to croſs the ſtreet, returned home without having ſome part of her dreſs ſpangled with theſe inſects. They occupied much of the ſurface of the foot pavement in all parts of the town; and the crevices between the broad ſtones, eſpecially where the earth had any ſuperficial moiſture, was crowded to ſuch a degree, that they gave the flags the ſemblance of a brilliant bordering, the work, as it firſt ſtruck the eye, rather of art than nature. This ſingular circumſtance was probably owing to the effect of a north-eaſterly blaſt within theſe two or three days, operated upon by the peculiar and unwholeſome heat of yeſterday.

The Dutch and Flanders Mails arrived this morning, but bring no freſh intelligence.—The Emperor continues better—but at Vienna, there is much talk of a ſeperate peace with the Turks. The politicians can aſſign no other reaſon for this than the troubles in Brabant, which require the whole attention of the Court.

A confirmation is received of the Swediſh General Baron de Stedingk, having gained a complete victory, July 21, over Lieutenant General Scultz; arms, baggage, tents, cannon, all fell into the hands of the Swedes, 24 officers, the General's Aid-de-Camps, colours, and 600 priſoners, &c. all taken. Scultz narrowly made his eſcape. The Baron de Stedingk marched in purſuit of the enemy;—the King has promoted him to the rank of Major-General.

By accounts from Paris received yeſterday, we learn, that notwithſtanding the diſpatch of the National Aſſembly in perfecting the Conſtitution, great uneaſineſs and jealouſies prevail amoug the people; and that the deyaſtations in the provinces have by no means ceaſed, in ſpite of the Royal proclamation lately iſſued.

The Deputies of the clergy have agreed to ſurrender, not only the particular privileges of their order, but alſo the fees paid for the adminiſtration of the various clerical offices, the maſs, &c. &c.

The exchange and funds have both fallen.

The French having now obtained a freedom of the preſs, are availing themſelves of its advantages.

They have choſen the following motto for one of their daily papers, "A free gazette is a centinel which watches inceſſantly for the people."

From Lubec we learn, that the Swediſh ſquadron has left the vicinity of Bornholm, and ſteered eaſtward, in ſearch of the Ruſſian ſquadron.

From Warſovia, that a courier has arrived, with advices to the Ruſſian ambaſſador, by which it appears, that a large body of Corſairs has attacked and defeated, near Bender, an army of 3000 Turks.

From Revel, that Admiral Tickragoffe, having received intelligence of the ſailing of the Swediſh fleet, ſailed from thence with 36 ſail, to reinforce the Cronſtadt fleet.

From Stockholm, that the Duc de Sudermania's fleet conſiſts of forty-one ſail, twenty-one of which are of the line.

From Weiſkerchen, that the Prince of Cobourg has entered Wallachia with his army, to join a body of 20,000 Ruſſians.

At Caen in Normandy, the gay and gallant youth, Le Vicomte de Belzunce, Major en Second du Regiment de Bourbon, fell a ſacrifice to the unguarded loyalty of his profeſſion.

He ordered two ſoldiers to inſult ſuch as wore the Badges of Liberty, which had been generally diſtributed. In conſequence, they endeavoured to ſnatch from two ſoldiers of the regiment d'Artois, two medallions, in which were the buſt of M. Necker, and the motto, *Vive la Nation, Vive la Liberté.*

An alarm was immediately given. The ſoldiers confeſſed by whom they had been perſuaded and paid. The people aſſembled at the chamber of Belzunce, from whence they conducted him. One man beat him with the butt end of his muſket. Seven or eight others fired at him. And, not content with his death, they afterwards cut off his head, and carried it in triumph round the town, on a pike-ſtaff.

Another officer was killed, and the regiment obliged to leave the town.

The Viſcomte was an accompliſhed young man, 22 years old, and of noble birth, ſpirited, perhaps imprudently raſh, though with a good heart and amiable diſpoſition.

His perſon may be remembered in England, having fled the kingdom for ſhooting his valet.

The attempts in the National Aſſembly to deprive certain Provinces of municipal privileges, will not in all probability be carried without a conſiderable effuſion of *blood!*

The Parliament of *Praiſe God Barebones*, never had notions of *levelling*, more abſurdly and ridiculouſly framed, than thoſe which at preſent actuate the Councils of the National Aſſembly!

The poor *Triple Crown* ſuffers in France worſe than the *Regal Crown.*—The loſs of *Peter's Pence* is a ſerious evil:—*Poland* too has become ſo *heretical*, as to paſs reſolutions that fatally affect the *ſovereign Pontiff.*

Heaven help the *King of France!*—"The feathers "ſays Junius, which adorn the *Royal Bird*, ſupport "his flight:—Strip him of his plumage, and you "fix him to the earth!"—The National Aſſembly are ſtripping the *Kingly Penſion* to ſome purpoſe!

The horrid exploſion at Quincey is now pretended to have been the effect of accident. If ſo, why has M. Meſmay fled?

The ſyſtem to be eſtabliſhed in France, and which is not only propoſed, but actually determined on, is, that all thoſe titles on which the Nobility have for ſo many centuries placed ſuch value, are to be aboliſhed, and the ancient peerage of the realm levelled in common with all other diſtinctions. The King is to retain his title and his ſupremacy, as head of the people; but he is to be ſo reſtricted by the laws of the National Aſſembly, as to have the ſhadow without the ſubſtance of Monarchy, the oſtenſible poſſeſſion whilſt the people are the real proprietors of the crown. But the ariſtocracy does not terminate here, the rights of the clergy are alſo aboliſhed, and they have thrown themſelves for protection on the new eſtabliſhment. And what further ſubverts the ancient conſtitution of France, the private hereditary rights of whole provinces are taken away, rights of property that centuries on centuries have guaranteed, and which every Court of Juſtice in the univerſe have allowed to be legally, conſtitutionally, and properly founded.

It is not a little remarkable, that the firſt Prelate who did himſelf the honour to ſpeak in the National Aſſembly of France for the abolition of tithes, was a native of Scotland, who has a ſeat in that Aſſembly as one of the repreſentaves of the clergy.

The perſon whom we mean is the Biſhop of Rhodez. His name is Cuthbert, but, for what reaſon we know not, this prelate calls himſelf Colbert.

His brothers, however, who are very reſpectable gentlemen in Jamaica, have not followed his Lordſhip's example, but ſtill retain the old name of Cuthbert; upon which no one action of their lives has ever caſt a blemiſh.

A memorial has been tranſmitted to Mr Eden, Ambaſſador at Madrid, reſpecting the obſtruction of the Spaniards to our Southern Whale Fiſhery. There is very little doubt but that it will have its proper effect, and prevent any future complaints.

The French ſpecie, and other treaſures introduced into this kingdom, ſince the late Revolution, are eſtimated at a ſum little ſhort of *five millions ſterling.*

All the old Convents and Monaſteries in France, ſuppreſſed by the late reſolutions of the National Aſſembly, are to be converted into hoſpitals for invalid ſoldiers.

When the tenths of the clergy were debated in the National Aſſembly, there was a remark made by a principal ſpeaker, which deſerves to be long remembered. The Abbe Syeyes, obſerved—"You wiſh to be *free*, begin by being *juſt.*"

The Ruſſian ſquadron in the Baltic now conſiſts of twenty-ſeven ſhips of the line, excluſive of frigates, under the command of Admiral Ticktagoffe, the Vice-admiral Mouſchin Pouſchin, and the Rear-admirals Foſſamoffe and Spiridoffe. The Swediſh ſquadron, commanded by the Duc de Sundermania is no longer at ſea. It is gone to Carlſcrone to refit, and procure reinforcements.

They write from Copenhagen, that ſince the return of the ſquadron under the command of Rear-admiral de Fontenay, ſix of the capital ſhips are ordered to be paid off, and laid up again.

Laſt week the room, in which their celebrated fellow-citizen, Dr Johnſon, was born, was, by a ſubſcription of the principal inhabitants of Lichfield, opened as a Coffee-room.

The damage ſuſtained by the fire at the Peacock brewhouſe, amounts to 18,000 l.—The two watchmen committed to the Poultry Compter, belonging to the above brewhouſe, were detected in ſtealing iron hoops, not above an hour before the fire broke out.

It is hoped, from the preſent complexion of the weather, Mr Herſchel's prediction, that it would rain every day more or leſs, from the 10th of July to the beginning of October, may end in ſun-ſhine.

Many fine fields of wheat are cut, and the grain got well in near Lancaſter; and on Saturday laſt there was new wheat in that market. There has not been any rain there for many days paſt; and the weather was never more ſerence and warm, or the ſeaſon more favourable.

A poor fellow in Dublin, ſome time ſince, was taken up for ſtealing a boiled leg of mutton, and was caught eating it. When he was put to the *Bar* Lord Earlſfort aſked of what profeſſion he was? The priſoner replied a *Barriſter.* "Pray," continued his Lordſhip, "how came you to the Bar?" "In the ſame manner," ſays the fellow, "that you did—I *eat* my way to it."

An accident, which might have been attended with very ſerious circumſtances, occurred on Wedneſday at the ſign of the Ipſwich Arms, in Cullum-ſtreet, Leadenhall-market;—two deal caſes, which had been brought from the country, directed to a gentleman in Holborn, were placed on the table in the tap room, ſome perſon in paſſing, flung one of them down;—an immediate exploſion followed, and part of the contents of the box, a powder-horn, flew through the window of the bar into the kitchen, and paſſed within an inch of the landlady, who ſtood at the dreſſer; the whole houſe was enveloped in ſmoke;—on examining what had been in the box, a blunderbuſs, the horn, and a quantity of gun-powder appeared to be the contents.

Wedneſday was married, at the Quaker's meeting, White-hart-court, Grace-church-ſtreet, Oſgood Hanbury, Eſq; banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Suſannah Willet Barclay, daughter of the late John Barclay, Eſq; of Tower-ſtreet.——The French Ambaſſador and a great deal of faſhionable company were preſent.

Singular marriage.—On Wedneſday laſt, at Stevenage, in Hertfordſhire, an antiquated couple made ſhift to hobble into the Temple of Hymen, whoſe joint ages amount to 143 years; the bridegroom, of the name of Pigott, a cooper, in his 75th year, having plighted his troth to the widow Kitchiner, aged 68. What renders this alliance the more remarkable is, the amorous couple had formed this attachment in their juvenile days, and though fortune, till now, never crowned their mutual wiſhes, they have contrived to fulfil the ſcriptural text, "*increaſe and multiply*," by a propagation of the human ſpecies to the number of one hundred children and grand-children.

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 21.

Bank Stock, 191 a 190½.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. red. 80¾ a 79¾.	3 per cent. 1751, —
Ditto con. 79½ a ¾ a ½.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. 1737, 97½ a ¾.	Ditto Scrip. 5¼ a 6.
5 per. cent. Ann. 1784, 116¼ a ¾ a ½.	Ditto Ann. —
Bank Long. Ann. 23¾ a 7-16ths.	Ditto Bonds, —
Ditto 1778, for 36 years, 13 15-16ths a 14.	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Exchequer bills, —
Ditto Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, —
	Iriſh Tickets, 6 l. 17 s.
	Tontine, —

EXCHANGES ON

Amſterdam,	38 4	Oporto,	5 5½
Ditto Sight,	37 11	Paris,	27½
Rotterdam,	38 6	Ditto 2 U.	27¼
Hamburg,	35 8 2½ U.	Bourdeaux 2 U.	27½
Liſbon,	5 5¼	Dublin,	7½

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 20. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Iſabella Stark, eldeſt daughter of Henry Stark, Eſq; of Teaſes, died at St Andrews, the 19th curt.

Miſs Eſther MacAlpin, daughter of Lieut. John MacAlpin, 87th late regiment, died at her father's houſe on Wedneſday laſt.

This morning, a prodigious number of ſhearers attended at the Weſt Port. Few farmers, however, were preſent, and conſequently not many of the former were hired. But it is thought, if the preſent fine weather continues, harveſt will become pretty general by the beginning of next week. A number of fine fields of different kinds of grain, have already been cut down in the vicinity of this city, and many more will be reaped in the courſe of this week.

The fine weather of late has operated to the depopulating of the town. Few or none of the gentry remain, who can poſſibly get away. The watering places both in England and Scotland, are of courſe full of company.—Lodgings and beds in ſome of theſe are not to be had for love or money. Neceſſity, the mother of invention, however, has hit upon expedients.—Some ſly inſinuations were thrown out, that ſtraw beds were an excellent ſuccedaneum, and would add greatly to the ſalubrity of the waters. The bait was eagerly ſwallowed, and many who had formerly doſed in beds of down, now feel themſelves equally well repoſed on a truſs of ſtraw.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

This morning came on, before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of William Tennant, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for repeated acts of theft, and of being habit and repute a thief. After the indictment was read over, the Lord Advocate informed the Court, that, owing to particular circumſtances, he found it improper to proceed in the trial at preſent, but would deſert the diet againſt the pannel *pro loco et tempore*, and apply to their Lordſhips for a new warrant of commitment. His Lordſhip, at the ſame time, expreſſed his ſorrow, that he had been under the neceſſity of giving their Lordſhips and the Jury the preſent trouble. After a few words from Mr Thomas Macgrugar and Mr John Wylde, counſel for the pannel, the diet was accordingly deſerted, and, upon a petition from the Lord Advocate, the pannel was again committed to priſon, till liberate in due courſe of law.

REFORM *of the* INTERNAL GOVERNMENT *of the* ROYAL BOROUGHS.

AN account of the firſt day's buſineſs of the Convention having been given in a former paper, the Delegates continued their deliberations on Thurſday laſt.

The Committees to examine the public accounts and vouchers, met at ſeven o'clock in the morning, and continued ſitting till eleven o'clock.

The Committee of Supply, for defraying the expence of the application to Parliament, met at ten. Both theſe Committees were numerous, and they were likewiſe open Committees, in which all the Delegates might attend.

The Convention met at twelve o'clock, when the reports of both Committees were preſented by their Chairmen; and, being read paragraph by paragraph, by the Secretary, were deliberated upon by the members, and ordered to be ingroſſed in the minutes, with abſtracts of the ſums of money received and deburſed. A letter from Lord Gardenſton, one of the Delegates from Banff, addreſſed to the Secretary of the Convention Committee, containing an apology for not attending Convention, on account of his infirm ſtate of health, and his Lordſhip's favourable opinions of Reform, having been read in Convention the preceding day, and liſtened to with all that attention and pleaſure which the ſentiments of this truly patriotic and generous friend to mankind merit, an addreſs of thanks was moſt cordially and unanimouſly voted to his Lordſhip, for this diſtinguiſhed mark of his regard, and alſo for his recent generous donation of another hundred pounds, for the ſupport of Reform; and requeſting, that his Lordſhip would permit his letter, containing ſo many excellent ſentiments, to be publiſhed.

The attention of the Convention was called to the manner in which the numbers, character, and importance of the friends of Reform had been egregiouſly miſrepreſented, in the recent debates on the bill of Reform in the Houſe of Commons, and which had excited univerſal diſſatisfaction and diſguſt among the Burgeſſes of Scotland. The Delegates very ably ſupported the propriety of entering into a reſolution on this ſubject, in order to undeceive the Legiſlature and the public; and, for that purpoſe, a very explicit reſolution was formed, and ordered to be publiſhed in the Scottiſh and London newſpapers.

The Secretary, after regretting, in a very affecting manner, the death of the late Mr James Fergus of Kirkaldy, a Member of the late and former Conventions, and the loſs which the friends of liberty and Reform have ſuffered by that unfortunate event, moved, that a marble tablet, with ſuitable inſcription, the outline of which he read, be preſented to his family, by Convention, as a teſtimony of grateful reſpect to the memory of this worthy citizen.—This addreſs was liſtened to, and acquieſced in, with ſuch marks of cordial affection and ſenſibility as did great honour to the feelings of the Delegates, and a ſmall Committee was appointed to carry this praiſe-worthy purpoſe into effect.

After a pretty intereſting converſation on the ſubject, a reſolution of *perſeverance* was paſſed, ariſing from the firmeſt conviction of the preſent pernicious ſyſtem of Borough Government, and from the high expediency, and public utility of reform, directed as it is to promote the induſtry and proſperity of the Boroughs, and, in connection, the country at large.

The thanks of the Convention has been voted to Mr Sheridan, for his ſpirited, able, and diſintereſted ſupport of Reform, and for the aſſurances he has given of his determination *never* to abandon it.

To the London Committee, for the ability and propriety with which they have conducted that of the buſineſs of Reform committed to their care.

The Committee of Convention, for the ſame reaſons, Sir Thomas Dundas, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and Mr Martin, for their ſupport of Reform in the Houſe of Commons.

The Convention, after the diſcuſſion of ſome other parts of the buſineſs, adjourned from four till ſeven o'clock in the evening, when the Delegates entered into the conſideration of, and determined on ſeveral other matters of importance, and voted thanks to Mr Graham of Gartmore, the Preſident, for his firm, able, and uniform ſupport given to the cauſe of Reform, and for the peculiar propriety of his conduct in the Chair; and to Mr Ewen, the Secretary, for the propriety and ability of his conduct, in the diſcharge of his official duty, and added to the Committee of Convention

Mr John Clerk, Advocate,
Mr Ballantyne of Burntiſland,
Mr Hugh Bell, brewer in Edinburgh,
Mr Laird of Strathmartin, one of the Delegates from Dundee.

The Meeting then adjourned till the firſt Wedneſday after the ſummer ſederunt of the Court of Seſſion, the year 1790.

We hear from Grangemouth, that on the 22d inſt the Friendſhip of Borrowſtounneſs, William Fraſer maſter, riding at anchor in Carron River, and the tide running very ſtrong, was drove from her mooring down the river, across a faſt from another veſſel, which broke, and ſtruck the maſter of the Friendſhip, by which he was killed. His wife, who is big with child, was on board with him when the melancholy accident happened.

Friday, the Eclipſe, Captain Handcock, arrived at Newcaſtle, from Davis's Straits, with 52 leagers, 20 butts, 20 puncheons, 10 hogſheads, and 10 barrels, containing about 90 tons blubber, 3 tons of fins, and 3 bear ſkins; being the produce of three whales and three bears.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 20.

"Yeſterday morning, a duel was fought at Drumcondra, by Mr Rochfort, a young gentlemen of the College, and Mr Caſſels, an Attorney; in which the latter was unfortunately ſhot through the head, and immediately expired. We underſtand that the cauſe of this quarrel originated from a fracas in Dame ſtreet on Monday night, in which ſome offenſive expreſſions were made uſe of to Mr Caſſels that, in his opinion, demanded ſatisfaction; and no other would Mr Rochfort give than meeting him in the field. On an intimation of this to Mr Caſſels he ſent a meſſage to Mr Rochfort that, if they went out, he was determined the meeting ſhould terminate ſeriouſly, being reſolved not to leave the ground till one of them fell. Theſe conditions perfectly according with Mr Rochfort's ideas, they in conſequence met, and the event has been ſerious indeed.

"Mr Rochfort is a Fellow Commoner in the College, and a near relation of the Earl of Belvideres.

"Letters Patent have been paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, granting unto the Right Hon Joſeph Hewitt, the office and place of his Majeſty's ſecond Serjeant at Law in this kingdom.

"Letters Patent have alſo been paſſed, granting unto Henry Duquery, Eſq; the office of the third Serjeant at Law in this kingdom.

"Letters Patent have been paſſed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, granting unto the Right Hon. Henry Lawes Earl of Carhampton, the office and place of Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Ordinance in this kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Aug.

"Frequent loſſes of ſhips having happened by their running on the New Sand off the Spurn Point, the Trinity Houſe of Hull have fixed a Black Buoy in three fathoms at low water, on the eaſt end of the ſaid ſand, Spurn Light-houſe bearing W. N. W. about four miles diſtance; Eaſington Mill on with the north cliff of Kilnſea, and the high land of Dilmington open, bearing N. by W. from the ſaid Buoy. The marks of the beacon laſt placed on the north-eaſt end of Skitter Sand within the Humber are, the Cupola of Marfleet Capel on with the inner end of Marfleet Jetty, bearing N. by E. the ſouthermoſt houſe, and the adjoining white windows in Paul open of Paul Jetty, bearing S. E.

"Saturday, Mr Gray of Morpeth began cutting a field of rye. Monday, Mr Thomas Lonſdale of Newhouſes, near Frainlington, began his barley harveſt. And, this week, ſome fields of barley have been cut in this neighbourhood, which promiſe well. And, if the preſent fine weather continues, the harveſt will become general in a few days.

"New oats, of excellent quality, have been ſold in the markets at York and Doncaſter; and the wheat harveſt is becoming general in every part of that county. The price of grain is much reduced, from the promiſing appearance of the crops, and happy proſpect of fine weather."

Dundee, Auguſt 20. 1789.

THIS day, the High School of Dundee was publickly examined, in preſence of the Provoſt, Magiſtrates, Miniſters, and other Gentlemen.

The Scholars of the different Claſſes performed all their exerciſes in ſuch a manner as did honour both to the Maſters and to themſelves. The examinators do therefore unanimouſly declare, That Mr Watſon, the Rector, and his two Aſſiſtants, are juſtly entitled to a moſt favourable teſtimony and recommendation, and well deſerve all regard and encouragement on account of their ſignal abilities, aſſiduity, and ſucceſs.

JAMES BLINSHALL,
R. SMALL,
WILLIAM REID,
JOHN ANDERSON,
DAVID DAVIDSON,
} Miniſters.

P. S. The School will be convened again, on Wedneſday the 30th September, and Mr Brown will begin the Rudiment Claſs on the 1ſt of November following.

Mr Watſon occupies a well-aired houſe within itſelf, immediately adjoining to the open fields, and has good accommodation for a few boarders; to whoſe education, morals, and health, every attention will be paid.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	22.	8 P. M.	65	29.50
Sunday,	23.	8 A. M.	54	29.50
		8 P. M.	60	26.67
Monday,	24.	8 A. M.	64	29.67

SOUND INTELLIGENCE,

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 9. Athole, Halliburton, from Perth for Dantzick.
Beauſoy, Davidſon, from Gottenburgh for Stockholm.
10. Maxwell, Kennedy, from Marſtrand for the Baltic, ſalt.
Friendſhip, Smith, from Dublin for Memel, in ballaſt.
Hope, Wood, from Newcaſtle for Dantzick, with coals.
Delight, Hutchinſon, from Peterhead for the Baltic.
Ruſſel, Kirkwood, from Dublin for Stockholm, in ballaſt.
Fame, Colville, from Lubeck for Gottenburgh, in ditto.
11. Integrity, Neilſon, from Dumfries for Riga, in ditto.
Diana, Steuart, from Shields for Roſtock, with coals.

P. S. Of late we have had ſome heavy gales of wind, particularly laſt Friday night and Saturday morning. Several foreign ſhips are aſhore on the coaſt of Sweden, but we do not hear of any Britiſh being hurt.

All the veſſels mentioned in our laſt as remaining, ſailed yeſterday afternoon with a fair wind.

ELSINORE, Auguſt 11. 1789.
Wind Northerly. WOOD & HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Aug. 22. Betſey, Robertſon, from Sealock, in ballaſt.
Urania, Dobie, from Memel, with wood.
24. Adventure, Staniland, from Wiſbeech, wheat, flour.
Jeanie, Marſhall, from Glaſgow, with goods.
Elliock, Davidſon, from Portſeaton, with vitriol.
Lovely Mary, Gordon, from Linkins, with coals.
Diligence, Galloway, from Alloa, with wood.

SAILED,

Ann, Roſs, for Glaſgow, with goods.
Iſobel, Murray, for M'Duff, with goods.
Fellowſhip, Erſkine, for Borrowſtounneſs, with goods.
Mercury, Muir, for Bo-neſs, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Aug. 17. Jeanie, White, from Norway, deals.
Bathia, Nicol, from Aberdeen, grain.
Betſy, Robertſon, from Berwick, grain.
21. Reſolution, Lyre, from Chriſtiana, timber and deals.
22. Hope, Even, from ditto, ditto.
Nancy, Kennedy, from Dundee, grain.
Chriſtian and Janet, Young, from London, ballaſt.
23. Providence, Smith, from Inverneſs, grain.

THEATRE—RICHMOND-GREEN.

THE INDIANS.

It was given on Wednesday night, to a crouded audience, and received with uncommon approbation. The pit, boxes, and gallery, seemed ambitiously unanimous to pay the tribute of praise to this very original and excellent poem; and we may safely venture to predict, that The Indians will wast something more than the golden sands of Pactolus, to one or other of the winter theatres.

To whom the lovers of the drama are indebted for this pathetic tragedy, is yet conjecture. It is generally, however ascribed to Professor Richardson of Glasgow, author of Essays on the dramatic characters of Shakespeare; and is not unworthy the elegant pen of that gentleman.

Messr. Griffith, Bland, Sanford, Cueitt, and Powel, played their parts with no small share of judgment; and to them the author is considerably indebted.

But Mrs Bernard, who performed the part of Mozaino, the heroine of the tragedy, supported the character, not only with great judgment, but also in the most interesting and pathetic manner.

EPILOGUE TO THE INDIANS,

A TRAGEDY.

"Indian!—mere savages!—unpolish'd elves!—
"He should have given us creatures like ourselves:
"He should have copied Nature, and have shewn
"Tempers and dispositions like our own."

So says a Critic; but, with def'rence due,
Our Bard appeals from his award to you—
He pleads not guilty—thinks he has not err'd—
And trusts that his defences may be heard—
Nay, he maintains that he has fully shown
Tempers and dispositions like your own.

The INDIAN encounters danger, laughs at fear—
Sure we have lines of strong resemblance here!
Th' INDIAN loves Liberty, and will be free—
And so have BRITONS been, and still will be!
Our INDIAN Chief, too, with a generous breast,
By Nature's pleasing signatures impress'd,
Burns with affection for the public weal,
And serves his nation with a Patriot's zeal.
The tend'rest passion, too, his bosom warms,
With all Love's sweet and exquisite alarms;
His heart and soul with soft emotion glow,
Charm'd by the loveliest object that we know—
Charm'd by the magic power of female merit—
Modest allurement, gentleness of spirit,
Th' ingenuous air, the sweet expressive face—
Charm'd with a BRITISH maid's bewitching grace!
Th' unbidden throbbing, sighing half suppress'd,
The native language of a kindred breast,
The fault'ring accent, and impassion'd eyes,
Announce how faithfully ye sympathise!—

And yet, I must confess, that in one feature
There is no correspondence in your nature.
You've seen a spiteful and malicious heart,
Goaded by passion, practise wicked art
To persecute the guiltless, and prepare
For unsuspecting Truth, th' insidious snare.
But BRITISH spirits, candid still and just,
And kind to those that in their candour trust,
Scorn the base thought to injure or deceive,
But with indulgence graciously receive.—
So pleads, with beating heart, our humble Bard,
Th' attempt, by worthy means, to merit their regard.

With this exception, and with def'rence due,
He leaves the judgment of his cause to you.

F A B L E.

The scene of this Tragedy is an Indian town, and an adjacent forest, bordering on Lake Huron, in North America; and the events represented are supposed to have happened immediately after the battle of Quebec.

In the beginning of the first act, we are informed, in a conversation between Ononthio, an aged Sachem, and Yerdal, another Indian, that their military leader, Onneyo, the son of Ononthio, had gone with a party of his tribe to assist their allies the French; and that Maraino, whom he had lately espoused, was in the utmost [illegible]

She enters, and Yerdal withdraws; but we learn, as he departs, that he had conceived a passion for Maraino, and entertained no good-will to Onneyo.

From the ensuing dialogue we learn, that Maraino was an English woman; that her father and most of his family had been massacred by Indians, in one of their irruptions into Pennsylvania; and that she, then an infant, had been saved by Ononthio, reared by him, and lately married to his son.

Their conversation is interrupted by Neidan, an Indian sorcerer, who informs them of the discomfiture of the French; of the probability that Onneyo was slain; and that some of the Indians who had returned had brought with them a British captive, who, having followed the enemy too far, had been waylaid in the pursuit.

Yerdal returns with intelligence, that the presence of Ononthio is required in the village (for the scene in the first act is in the forest), to assist at the sacrifice of the captive, to appease the spirits of those who had been slain in battle.

Ononthio, who possesses great humanity, and had profited by his intercourse with Europeans, determines to save the captive; and Neidan, who is his rival in the government of the nation, opposes his design. He goes to the village; and Yerdal and Neidan express their intentions—the first of gaining Maraino; and the second, of abolishing the power of Ononthio.

In the second act, the scene being still in the forest, we learn, that Ononthio had prevailed with the elders of the tribe to save the prisoner. Neidan, greatly offended, determines to incense the multitude; confers with Yerdal; and Onneyo suddenly returning, interrupts their conference.

He had been saved in battle by an English officer—is impatient to see Maraino—is informed, with great subtlety by Neidan, that her distress is such that his sudden appearance might endanger her life—delays seeing her, till Neidan inform her cautiously of his safety; and, in the mean time, gives an account of the battle.

Neidan returns with intelligence, that Maraino is in a state of mind so disordered, that it would be highly dangerous for her if Onneyo came immediately into her presence. He is therefore prevailed with to keep himself concealed for a few hours, till such means be used with her, as that the suddenness of his return may not affect her too strongly.

On his retiring, Neidan informs Yerdal, that the multitude may be exasperated, and exhorts him to keep Onneyo apart.

Ononthio returns in quest of Maraino—Neidan repairs to the village.

The subsequent conversation of Ononthio and Maraino is broke in upon by an Indian, who informs them, that the multitude, roused by Neidan, are proceeding to torture and kill the captive.

The scene of the third act is an Indian town. The captive appears in chains—Indians around. After a death song, and proceeding to inflict their tortures, they are interrupted by Ononthio and Maraino.

They are dismissed by the Sachems; and we learn, in the following scene, that the captive is Sidney, the brother of Maraino, who had escaped at the time of his father's death.

Neidan enters—is desired to inform the Indians of this happy discovery; and Ononthio, Sidney, and Maraino retire.

Yerdal enters to Neidan—and, soon after, Onneyo, who had, unobserved, seen Maraino in a very familiar manner going along with Sidney. Agreeably to the sudden transitions and shiftings of passion in the minds of Indians, he conceives a sentiment of jealousy—It is encouraged artfully by Neidan.

Onneyo goes in pursuit of Maraino—Neidan and Yerdal determine to turn this incident to their own advantage.

The scene of the fourth act is before the dwelling of Ononthio. Onneyo is rushing in, expecting to find Maraino—is prevented by Neidan, who tells him that she and the captive have fled into the forest.—He goes in pursuit.

Yerdal enters to Neidan. He has, by suborning a false messenger, prepared measures for carrying away Maraino and her brother, under pretence of saving her brother's life.

Neidan, on reflection, is not pleased with the scheme, since it opposes his plan of putting Sidney to death, and so of setting Ononthio and the nation at variance; but he still co-operates, in the view of being able, in the course of the business, to compass his ends.

Yerdal having gone to prepare for his project, and Neidan having undertaken to assist, Ononthio, Sidney, and Maraino come from the house of Ononthio.

The Indians, prepared by Yerdal, informs them, that Onneyo was certainly dead; that he was present; that Sidney had slain him; and that the multitude required his life as an atonement.

Sidney remonstrates—but with dignity: By shewing a belt of wampum, he makes it appear probable that he had saved Onneyo—but in vain.

Yerdal enters, and advises them to avoid the rage of the multitude, whom he will in the mean time endeavour to appease.

The fifth act exhibits a romantic moon-light scene, by the lake.

Yerdal is confident of success—Neidan hesitates—the plan is not as he desires; but having gone so far, he cannot recede. He is sent by Yerdal to meet with and mislead Onneyo.

Ononthio, Sidney, and Maraino come, by direction of Yerdal, to a place of retreat. There he leaves Sidney and Maraino, his design being to carry Ononthio away, till he convey the captive and his sister across the lake.

While he is gone Onneyo enters—sees Sidney and Maraino asleep—thinks of killing Maraino—relents—but will kill her betrayer.

Neidan enters—urges him to the deed—He advances—discovers his deliverer—dismisses Neidan with a reproof—determines to put himself to death.

Maraino names him in a dream—she awakes—rushes towards him—is repulsed.

Onneyo is informed that Sidney is her brother; and Ononthio entering confirms the information.

Neidan perceiving that Yerdal was to be baffled, not altogether satisfied with his procedure, and wishing to avoid Ononthio's displeasure, had informed him of the plot. Yerdal enters, and with bold resentment, and fierce despair, endeavours to assassinate Onneyo—is prevented by him, and slain.

The whole concludes with some suitable reflections by Ononthio.

AN EXHIBITION OF
CAPITAL PAINTINGS

IS opened at the *Cooper's Hall, King Street, Bristol*, and may be viewed every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon, prior to the 28th day of September next, when they will be sold by auction.

This superb collection of valuable pictures consists of the works of the most eminent masters of the Roman, Venetian, Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools—was lately the property of different Noblemen and Gentlemen, and includes that well-known ancient collection from Abbot's Leigh Court, late the property of the Hon. Mr Trenchard, secretary to Queen Ann, and author of the *Independat Whig*; amongst which are upwards of one hundred undoubted original pictures.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO BE LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE HOUSE of BELMONT, with the Office Houses, Garden, and Pleasure Ground. Also eight GRASS INCLOSURES, either together or separately.—For further particulars, apply to the proprietor at the house of Belmont; or to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park-Place. The house and grounds may be seen every Tuesday and Friday, from twelve till two o'clock.

A FARM TO LET.

And Household Furniture to be Sold.

THE FARM of BLACKFORD, one mile south of Edinburgh, to be LET and entered to at Martinmas first.

Proposals to be given in in writing at the farm-house of Blackford, between and the 28th instant.

ALSO, the Remaining Part of the CROP, consisting of Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Potatoes, with some Hay. Likewise, the Whole Stock of Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Labouring Utensils upon the said farm, to be sold by public roup, upon Friday the 28th of August 1789.

And, upon Monday the 31st, and days following, will be sold by public roup, the whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; among which there are a variety of exceeding good articles; such as Fashionable Drawing-room Chairs and Sophas, Dining, Card, and Tea Tables, Wilton and other Carpets, Fine Mirror Glasses, &c. &c.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE LONDON,
(A New Ship)
RICHARD GARDINER Master,

Is now on the birth at Millar's Scots Wharf, taking in goods for Leith and country adjacent, and sails 30th August 1789.

The London is completely equipped for sea, has two cabins fitted up in a very neat manner, with excellent accommodations for passengers, who may depend on the best usage.

The master to be spoke with at the Royal Exchange and New England Coffeehouses,—mornings and evenings on board: or Walter Millar for the master.

MAHOGANY BY AUCTION.

To be SOLD on Thursday next the 27th current, in Messrs. Glen and Mann's Wood Yard, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

EIGHTY LOGS, containing about 15,000 feet JAMAICA MAHOGANY, to be set up in lots of 500 to 1000 feet each. The breadths are nearly from 18 to 28 inches, and good lengths. GLASGOW, Aug. 22 1789.

BORROWSTOUNNESS RACES

Are on Friday the 4th and Saturday the 5th September next,

FOR a Purse of *Ten Guineas*, given by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton,

For a Purse of *Three Guineas* given by the Town,

For a handsome Plated *Porter Mug*, also given by the Town, with some smaller Prizes,

And, for a *Saddle*, given by the Colliers.

Horse, Mare, or Gelding, entering for the Duke's Purse, to carry

Four years old, 8 stone,
Five years old, 9 stone,
Six years old, 9 stone 11 lb.
Aged, 10 stone.

The horses, &c for the prize to be entered on Thursday evening, the 3d of September, betwixt seven and nine, at Mr Munro Ross's vintner in Borrowstounness; and for the other prizes, at the same house, betwixt eight and nine next morning; at which time the articles for the several races are to be seen; and if such horses, &c. are not entered in time, it is in the option of the Stewards to debar them.

No horse, &c. that ever one a 20 l. prize or upwards, or run for 50 l. or upwards, to be admitted, unless three such appear and are entered, belonging to different owners.

N. B. It is meant that one race be at eleven o'clock Friday forenoon.

ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE.

ALEXANDER BOOKLESS, tenant in Pilmuir, in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, and DAVID BOOKLESS, his brother, residing in Pilmuir, both accused of being concerned in deforcing and abusing JAMES CAMPBELL, Excise officer in Ayton, and others his assistants, upon the high road leading by Penmus-hill wood, in the said parish of Coldingham; and afterwards assaulting, beating, and maltreating PETER FRANCE, innkeeper at Cairncross, also in the said parish and county, upon the morning of the first day of July last.

The said Alexander Bookless is about 25 years of age, nearly 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and squat made, very fat, with a broad smooth ruddy face and dark coloured long hair, large feet, flat soled.—He used generally to wear a dark brown coat, but was lately seen in a new-fashioned stripped coat.

David Bookless is not so tall as Alexander, very stout made, coarse looking, being much pitted with the small-pox, has black tied hair, wears whiskers, and has a lisp in his speech.

A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS STERLING is hereby offered to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure the foresaid Alexander and David Bookless, or either of them, in any jail in Scotland, so as they may be brought to trial for the offences above mentioned; or who will give such information to Mr Robert Dundas, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Mr John Turnbull, writer in Dunse, as may be the means of Alexander and David Bookless, or either being apprehended or committed, to be paid by Mr Dundas, upon their or his conviction.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 16th of September next at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Twenty-four Shilling and Eight Penny Land of ARTHURLIE, and HOGER-GLEN, being a part of the Five Merk Land of Arthurlie; and the Thirteen Shilling Land of old extent of Arthurlie, called the WRAES. These lands consist of 196 Scotch acres, are all sufficiently inclosed with stone dykes, or ditch and hedge. The hedges are in a thriving condition, and the land are divided into thirty inclosures. The present free rents valuing what is in the proprietor's own possession at a moderate rate, and including 8 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling of feu-duties) is about 200 l. Sterling; but, as the leases of the farms of Springhill and Wraes will expire in a few years, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected from them, as well as from the other lands, at the expiration of the leases.

Upon the lands of Arthurlie there is a good mansion-house, consisting of a dining room, study, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and separate apartments for servants, with a number of other conveniencies, and a garden well stocked with fruit trees, and inclosed with a high stone wall.

On the lands of Springhill or Hogerglen, there is a commodious house, consisting of a dining-room, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniencies; and being situated on an eminence, commands a view of the city of Glasgow, and country adjacent. The offices consist of a good stable, byre, barn, brewhouse, &c. all lately built, and slated in a most sufficient manner.

There is on the premises a good quantity of old timber besides several young plantations, from eight to fifteen years old, all in a thriving condition.

These lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, lie within the parish of Neilston, and shire of Renfrew, six miles distant from Glasgow, three from Paisley, and one from Neilston. The post to and from Glasgow passes by the foot of the avenue every day.

These subjects lie in a populous neighbourhood, where there are ten bleachfields and printfields, besides cotton mills; and there are plenty of coal and lime within a mile's distance of the lands.

There is a good Mansion-house on both the lands of Arthurlie and Springhill, with about 100 acres of ground adjoining to each of them; and these lands will be exposed to sale either together or separately as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds, with a rental and plan of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow; to whom, or to the proprietor at Arthurlie, any person inclining to purchase may apply; and a copy of the rental, inventary of the writings and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the signet.

N. B. If agreeable to a purchaser, a considerable part of the money may lie in his hands.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by roup, in the house of Andrew Duff, vintner at Ipver, near Dunkeld, upon Thursday the 17th September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BALNAVERT, lying within the parish of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.

The lands lie contiguous, and consist of an extensive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleasantly situated along the south side of the river Tay. There is an extensive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and sheep, belonging to these lands, which lie in the heart of a pleasant, warm, and populous country, the soil inferior in quality to none in that country. The mansion-house is at present converted into an inn, and affords much satisfaction to travellers.

There is also upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural state, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late measurement, consists of about 511 acres of arable, meadow and pasture ground, exclusive of the extensive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Atholl; and the present free rent is about 174 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will show the rental, measurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will show the grounds.

To be SOLD by public roup,

Within the house of James Stewart, vintner in Achterarder, upon Thursday the 27th day of August curt. at twelve o'clock noon,

THE Farms of BLACKHILL, POTHILL, and KIRKLAND, lying within a mile of Achterarder, and upon the side of the great road leading from Perth to Stirling, being part of the lands of Damside—each farm to be exposed either in whole or in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The West Side of Blackhill, measuring about 12 acres 1 rood and 24 falls.

LOT II. The East Side, measuring about 14 acres and 24 falls.

LOT III. 28 acres 3 roods and 9 falls of Pothill.
LOT IV. 15 acres 2 roods and 17 falls of Pothill.
LOT V. 12 acres 3 roods and 25 falls of Pothill.
LOT VI. 16 acres 2 roods and 22 falls of Kirkland.
LOT VII. 24 acres 3 roods and 36 falls of Kirkland.
LOT VIII. 17 acres 2 roods and 20 falls of Kirkland.

For further particulars, apply to Patrick Duncan, jun. writer in Perth. William Fenton at Wellstrand, in the neighbourhood, will show the lands.

N. B. If the aforesaid lands are not sold, they will be set in tack, either in whole or separately, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on—to be entered to to at Martinmas next.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of William Weir, innkeeper in Shots, upon Monday the 31st day of August instant, between the hours of one and two afternoon, either in whole, or in such lots as purchasers may incline,

THE Lands of HARTWOODHILL, comprehending the Mains of Hartwoodhill, and Intackhead, possessed by James Baillie—the Hillhouse, possessed by John Thomson—and the farm of Meadowhead, possessed by James Steel, all lying in the parish of Shotts, and county of Lanark, and containing 286 Scots acres of arable, meadow, and pasture grounds, besides 80 acres of moss.

The leases of the Mains, Intackhead, and Meadowhead, expire at Martinmas 1790 and Whitsunday 1791; and Hillhouse at Martinmas 1795 and Whitsunday 1796.

There is plenty of freestone in the lands, and a good seam of coal, which was lately wrought to advantage, and may again be set a going at pleasure. There are also great appearance of ironstone in the lands.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Renton, writer in Edinburgh, or to the proprietor, at Polkemmet.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS,

In the County of Dumfries.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday 27th November next, between the hours of five and eight afternoon,

THE LANDS and others after mentioned, belonging to *Mr David Armstrong*, advocate.

LOT I.

The lands of *Kirtleton* and *Pocklekine-Foot*, and lands of *Blackcroft*, with the tiends of the last-mentioned lands, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and sheriffdom of Dumfries, which are to be exposed at twenty-three years purchase of the free proven rent, being L. 218 4 12 2 1-12th.

But as the proprietor does not appear to have any right to the tiends of Kirtleton and Pocklekine-Foot, one fifth of the rent of these lands is deducted as tiend; and taking from that tiend the minister's stipend, there remains of free tiend 17 l. 5 s. 10 d. 9-12ths—the privilledge of purchasing, which, being valued at five years purchase, amounts to 86 9 5 9-12ths

Upset price of Lot I. L. 227 1 7 10-12ths

LOT II.

The Lands of *Crosbank-head*, East *Lynbridgeford*, West *Lynbridgeford*, and *Mill* of *Lynbridgeford*, with a House and Yard in East Lynbridgeford, and the tiends of these lands, lying in the parish and sheriffdom foresaid, which are to be exposed at 24 years purchase of the free rent of the lands—20 years purchase of the free rent of the mill—and 12 years purchase of the rent of the house and yard, being L. 296 3 14 8

With the superiorities of the Mains of Crowdieknow, and several other lands, the feu-duties of which amount to 1 l. 0 s. 11 d. 2-12ths Sterling, and the gross rent to 470 l. 8 s. 3 d. (the casualties payable by singular successors are not taxed) valued at 150 0 0

And the tiends of the lands of Crosslands, valued at 3 2 5 6-12ths.

Upset price of Lot II. L. 3136 17 1 6-12ths.

LOT III.

The *Liferent* (during the joint lives of Mr and Mrs Armstrong) of the Lands of *Heuk*, lying in the parish of Silbalhie, annexed to Applegirth, and sheriffdom foresaid, which is to be exposed at five years purchase of the free rent being L. 228 6 8

LOT IV.

An *Adjudication* for sums amounting to 159 l. 14 s. 9 d. besides interest affecting an acre of land at Rigmuir, and houses thereon, lying in the parish of Gratney, which is to be exposed at 12 years purchase of the free rent of the subjects affected by the adjudication, being L. 28 10 0

The subjects in lot second hold of the Crown, excepting a very small part of the superiorities. The lands held of the Crown afford a freehold qualification. The lands, &c. in lots first, third, and fourth, hold of subjects superior. There is a good modern mansion-house, with offices, pigeon-house, garden, &c. on lot first; and upon that lot, as well as lot second, there is a good deal of thriving planting, upon which no value is put. The rent of lot first has risen considerably since the proof was taken in the judicial sale, and conform to which proof the upset price is fixed; and there is reason to believe that, upon permanent leases, a considerable rise of rent would still be go for these and the other subjects under sale. About 17 l. of the rent of Kirkletown and Pocklekinefoot remains of teind, after paying the stipend, the privilege of purchasing which is to be exposed at five years purchase. The teinds in this parish are saleable at six years purchase; so that 17 l. of the rent is in reality exposed at only eleven years purchase.

The lands in lots first and second lie within seven miles of Langholm, six of Ecclefechan, and within five miles of the great turnpike road leading from Glasgow and Edinburgh, by Moffat, to Carlisle. These lands also lie within three miles of lime, and are capable of great improvement. The lands in lot third lie in the neighbourhood of the village of Lockerby; and the subjects secured by the adjudication in lot fourth, lie in the village of Rigg; and the ground, as far as not already built upon, may be feued off to advantage.

The articles of roup, &c. may be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons desirous of further information, may apply to John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or Mr John Johnston, at Charlesfield, by Annan, factor on the estate.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 21.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	46	to 53	0	Tick Beans,	19	to 22	0
Fine ditto,	—	—	—	Small ditto,	22	to 24	0
Rye,	20	to 24	0	Tares,	24	to 26	0
Oats,	16	to 18	6				
Barley,	21	to 24	0	Flour, per Sack.			
Malt,	31	to 35	0				
Grey Pease,	20	to 22	0	Fine Flour,	42		
White ditto,	19	to 21	0	Second Sort,	40		
Boiling ditto,	24	to 28	0	Rape Seed,	—		

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